

ENSURING KAZAKHSTAN'S FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATION

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ БІРІГУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІМЕН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУІ

ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

S. SAGINOVA

PhD students
JSC«Financial academy»

Abstract. The article considers the problems of ensuring the country's food security in the context of deepening integration processes, improving agricultural policy based on the concept of a new State program of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan. The need to apply new State regulation tools and reform of the agro-industrial sector is noted, which in turn requires greater cooperation with many international organizations, among them the author identifies the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Epizootic Bureau (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization at the UN (FAO), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Interaction with such organizations will solve specific problems of a systemic nature. A special role is assigned to FAO, the cooperation with which will provide qualified consultations in the development of agricultural policy.

Аңдатпа. Елдің бірігу үрдістерін тереңдету, Қазақстанның аграрлық өнеркәсіптік кешенді дамытудың мемлекеттік бағдарламасы тұжырымдамасы негізінде аграрлық саясатты жетілдіру, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігімен қамтамасыз ету мәселелері қарастырылады. Өз кезегінде көптеген халықаралық ұйымдармен ынтымақтастықты күшейтуді талап ететін агроөнеркәсіптік кешен салаларын мемлекеттік реттеу және реформалаудың жаңа құралдарын қолдану қажеттігі айтылады. Автор халықаралық ұйымдар арасынан Экономикалық ынтымақтастық және даму ұйымын (ЭЫДҰ), Халықаралық эпизоотикалық бюросын (ХЭБ), БҰҰ азық-түлік және ауылшаруашылық ұйымын (ФАО), Ислам ынтымақтастығы ұйымын (ИЫҰ) тілге тиек етеді. Осы сияқты ұйымдармен өзара байланыс жасау көптеген мәселелердің шешімін табуға көмектеседі. Ынтымақтастығы аграрлық саясатты жасауда білікті мамандар кеңесін алуға мүмкіндік жасайтын ФАО-ға ерекше назар аударылады.

Аннотация. Рассматриваются проблемы обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны в условиях углубления интеграционных процессов, совершенствования аграрной политики на основе концепции новой Государственной программы агропромышленного комплекса Казахстана. Отмечается необходимость применения новых инструментов государственного регулирования и реформирования отраслей агропромышленного комплекса, что, в свою очередь, требует усиления сотрудничества со многими международными организациями, среди них автор выделяет Организацию экономического сотрудничества и развития (ОЭСР), Международное эпизоотическое бюро (МЭБ), Продовольственную и сельскохозяйственную организацию ООН (ФАО), Организацию исламского сотрудничества (ОИС). Взаимодействие с такими организациями позволит решить отдельные проблемы системного характера. Особая роль отводится ФАО, сотрудничество с которой позволит получить квалифицированные консультации в разработке аграрной политики.

Key words: economic and food security, integration processes, agro-industrial complex, agricultural raw materials, competition, production, import, export, consumption, agro-food products, trade regulation, national security.

Ключевые слова: экономическая и продовольственная безопасность, интеграционные процессы, агропромышленный комплекс, сельскохозяйственное сырье, конкуренция, производство, импорт, экспорт, потребление, агропродовольственная продукция, торговое регулирование, национальная безопасность.

Food security is a part of the national economic security concept aimed at ensuring the quality of life of the population, meeting the reasonable needs of people and society and creating sufficient state reserves. Without ensuring general economic security, it is impossible to solve internal economic and social problems, nor to participate in the integration processes of the world economy. According to the FAO's definition, a food organization is a clearly functioning system that provides all segments of the population with food products according to accepted physiological standards at the expense of its own production and the necessary import for those products which production is impossible due to internal conditions [1]. According to Belarusian scientists, ensuring food security is associated with the following tasks:

- Kazakhstan's strategic position in the world agri-food market should be determined by measures for the effective use of land, natural and labor resources.

According to Russian scientists, one of the reasons which restrains solving the problems of the country's food independence is the accumulated non-equivalent ratio of prices for the saleable products of industry and agriculture and the steady growth of costs for its products [2]. It should be noted that the low profitability of agriculture in Russia, as well as in Kazakhstan contributes to the strengthening of existing negative trends in the development of the agricultural sector of the economy.

In addition, interference with the wider development of the food market is the inconsistency in the functioning of wholesale agricultural markets in the integrated space [3].

Tables 1,2 indicate that imports are predominant in agri-food products, and in the export structure, the largest share is in raw materials.

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Export	2,063	1,872	3,002	2,763	2,617	2 136	2 150
Import	2,901	3,900	4,136	4,463	4,201	3 393	3 081
Trade surplus	-838	-2,027	-1,134	-1,700	-1,584	-1 257	- 931
External turnover	4.964	5.772	7.139	7.226	6.818	5.529	5 231

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Table 2 - Structure of agri-food products exported from Kazakhstan in 2010-2014, million US dollars

Cus- toms tariff num- ber	Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Mean of 2010-2014	Pro- por- tion (%)
1001	Wheat and meslin	925	609	1,581	1,236	960	1,062	43
1101	Wheat flour	536	551	601	580	561	566	23
5201	Cotton fiber	107	70	85	116	79	91	4
1003	Barley	52	111	71	60	143	87	4
1204	Crushed or uncru- shed flax seeds	15	50	110	80	125	76	3
0304	Fish fillet and other fish flesh	81	66	55	66	67	67	3
1205	Rape seeds	11	33	34	43	59	36	1
1512	Sunflower oil	39	27	39	36	39	36	1
2202	Waters, including mineral and soda water	17	27	29	41	44	32	1
1806	Chocolate	14	26	33	39	42	31	1
2306	Cakes and other solid wastes	31	25	26	30	22	27	1
1704	Confectioneries	16	23	25	27	29	24	1
1006	Rice	25	33	16	21	21	23	1
	Other goods	194	221	299	387	425	305	12
	TOTAL	2,063	1,872	3,002	2,763	2,617	2,463	100

Source: Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Under the changed conditions of external and internal environment, in connection with Kazakhstan's entry into the EEU and the WTO, the need to use new tools of government regulation and modernization of the industry a new Development Program of the RK AIC based on the concept of the State program for the AIC development over a period of 2017-2021 (Agribusiness-2017) have developed. The State program is aimed at sustainable development of the country's AIC by means of expanding the coverage of credit resources of all the agricultural producer categories, support of the livestock breeding and crop growing industries based on the subsidization, production incentive for specific list of crops, etc. [4]

Adoption of the new program solve a number of systemic problems that hinder the further development of agricultural science as a factor in increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the AIC.

The key problem are as follows:

- inadequate investment in science - a significant difference in the amount of financing in comparison with the countries - the leading exporters of agricultural products;

- the deficiency of skilled young personnel - researchers, non-operational and operational personnel;

- obsolescence and physical deterioration of the infrastructure - the proportion of the

research equipment being run for more than 20 years is 28%, agricultural machinery and motor vehicles - 41%, buildings being used without major repairs for more than 20 years - 95%;

- undeveloped tools for introduction of scientific research results and interaction with business;

- insufficient level of domestic agricultural science integration into the world scientific system.

In this regard, cooperation with international organizations is of particular relevance. At present Kazakhstan actively cooperates with such organizations as OECD, OIE, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

Within the framework of cooperation with the OECD, Kazakhstan is consulted on diversifying and increasing foreign direct investment, as well as increasing the competitiveness of various sectors of Kazakhstan's economy, including the agro-production sector.

One of the areas of cooperation with the OECD is the preparation of the Review of Agricultural Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including a detailed analysis of the industry aimed to assess the effectiveness of the invested public resources. In 2011, the Review of Agricultural Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan was prepared according to the OECD methodology.

On the basis of the Review conducted the Agricultural Policy Monitoring is carried out every two years according to the OECD's methodology; it determines the level of support for producers provided by the countries that are key players in the agricultural markets; it is also the only source of reliable and comparable quantitative data on state support for agriculture in different countries.

Cooperation with FAO provides an opportunity to receive prompt consultations from highly qualified agricultural specialists in the development of agricultural policy, technical and advisory assistance in the priority areas of the AIC, respond quickly to changes in agricultural policy, develop recommendations and determine the priority areas for agricultural development, taking into account the region specificity, in collaboration with governments of other countries. In addition, the activities of the FAO's representative office in Kazakhstan are aimed at the implementation of regional projects with the participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, designed to solve transboundary problems.

Kazakhstan's entry to the WTO strengthens the relevance of international standards, regulations and recommendations developed under the auspices of the OIE in the issues of animal and wildlife health support.

Within the framework of the OIC, efforts are being made to establish an Islamic food security organization having its headquarters in Astana. The establishment of this organization will allow the organization of the delivery of Kazakh grain and other types of food to poor OIC countries by the aid of international financial organizations. It is assumed that this will provide an additional market for the sale of Kazakh grain, and will also help to implement major investment projects that will solve the infrastructure project issue in the Republic of Kazakhstan and other countries for the purpose of increasing export volumes.

At the same time, Kazakhstan plans to join the CGIAR - the world's largest association of

international agricultural scientific centers. Membership in the CGIAR provides access to the world's largest gene pool of agricultural plants and animals, the world's richest collections of important plant and animal species, as well as to the information and resource networks, development, innovation and technology in the CGIAR research centers.

Cooperation with the above organizations will provide means for increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the AIC of Kazakhstan, overcoming the existing imbalances in the agricultural sector through the expansion of irrigated lands, renewal of the machinery park, increased watered pastures, etc.

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